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RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1962



P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Together with the Annual Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1962.

Area (in acres)	3,777
Population 1921 (census)			13,511
„ 1931	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,247
„ 1951	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,370
„ 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,470
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1921 (census)							...	3,076
„ „ „ „ „ 1931	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,827
„ „ „ „ „ 1962	...	1/4/1963	...	...	...	...	...	6,304
Rateable Value, 1962	...	31/3/1963	...	...	...	...	...	£223,178
Product of a penny rate, 1962/63: Estimated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£880

Live Births.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	278	134	144	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	15	7	8	
					293	141	152	16.77

Stillbirths.								
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					3	3	—	0.17

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	203	108	95	11.61

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	nil.

Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births :

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Total	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	27.30

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	nil.



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Rushden Urban District Council.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. PERKINS (*Chairman*), COUNCILLORS A. H. BAILEY, C. GINNS, A. E. GOULSBRA, R. H. S. GREENWOOD, R. R. GRIFFITHS, H. H. LUMBERS, R. H. MARRIOTT.

COUNCILLOR C. FREEMAN, J.P., Chairman of the Council, was an *ex-officio* member.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health,
P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.
Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Urban District.
Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District.
Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District.
School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat Inspector :

H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

H. G. GASKELL, M.A.P.H.I. Resigned 5th March, 1962.
D. T. Owen, M.A.P.H.I. Commenced duties 1st May, 1962.

Telephone :
Office : Wellingborough 2446.
Home : Rushden 2810.

Public Health Department,
Swanspool,
Wellingborough.
July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Rushden.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fifteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1962. In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health the contents of this report are set out as suggested by the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/63 of January 13th, 1963.

I should like to refer briefly to items of interest in the different sections, commencing with Section A, which deals with the vital statistics for the year. The population showed an increase of 110 on the previous year. The birth rate, 16.77 per 1,000 of population, was slightly up on the previous year when it was 16.24. The death rate, 11.61 per 1,000 of population, showed an increase on the previous year when it was 10.42. Table No. 2 in Section H gives information concerning deaths from selected causes, and from this it will be seen that deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels was by far the greatest cause of death. These deaths totalled 98, and the rate was 5.03 per 1,000 of population. There were 24 deaths from coronary disease, or angina, which is three less than the previous year. Cancer was the next greatest cause of death, and 43 deaths occurred, which is 3 more than the previous year. The rate per 1,000 of population was 2.46. Malignant neoplasm of lung or bronchus caused 9 deaths, which is three more than in 1961. Respiratory deaths showed a slight fall, being two less than the previous year. Twenty-four deaths occurred, which gives a rate of 1.31 per 1,000 of population. The infant mortality rate showed a rise, 8 deaths being recorded, which is five more than last year. The rate for the year was 27.30 per 1,000 live births compared with 10.63 for 1961.

The Health Services available for the area are listed in Section B, and also an account is given of the activities of the Rushden Senior Citizens' Goodwill Committee. This Committee do a considerable amount of work for the old people, but with the ever-increasing numbers in the older age groups, the problem of looking after the old person living alone increases.

Section C is concerned with the sanitary circumstances of the area, and refuse disposal is going to be a problem which requires solving in the near future. Incineration, although costly, may be the answer, as suitable sites for controlled tipping are getting more difficult to obtain. The extensions to the sewage works are being carried out at the time of writing, and this should help considerably towards producing a satisfactory final effluent from these works, which have been overloaded for some years.

Information concerning the Council's building programme will be found in Section D, and also the progress made with the clearance of unfit properties. The number of applicants for Council houses has shown a slight increase, but this may be due to reducing the waiting period of new applicants to nine months.

The results of samples of milk and ice-cream taken for examination will be found in Section E, which deals with the inspection and supervision of food. These were satisfactory.

The most remarkable item in Section F, which gives information about the prevalence and control of infectious diseases, is the number of vaccinations against smallpox carried out during the year. This figure showed an increase of 927 over the numbers of vaccinations carried out in the previous year. This was as a result of the scare created by cases of imported smallpox into the country. It would be preferable if the vaccination state was maintained at a satisfactory high level, and not have to rely on a scare to get our figures raised to a satisfactory level. The response by parents to our immunisation campaign against the other infectious diseases is satisfactory, and the area has been free from cases of diphtheria and poliomyelitis for a period of six years. Infective hepatitis is now made a notifiable disease, and this has been done in an effort to prevent spread by early investigation, and also to increase our knowledge of the disease. It may be considered a mild disease by some, but in 1960, 308 deaths throughout the country were attributed to this cause.

In Section H a number of statistical tables will be found giving information covering a number of years. It is interesting to note in these tables the different trends over the years.

Acknowledgments to those who supplied information for this report are appended, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Ellis for his help and co-operation throughout the year, and Miss Pearson for her assistance in compiling this report. Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my thanks to the following for information supplied and contained in this report:

Clerk to the Council	Chief Public Health Inspector
County Medical Officer of Health	Treasurer
Surveyor and Engineer	
Engineer to the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board	

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area. The area of the district is 3,777 acres. The density of population is 4.6 persons per acre. There are 6,304 separate dwellings occupied, and the housing factor is 2.7 persons per house.

Population. The Registrar-General in his returns for 1962 gives the population of Rushden as 17,470. This shows an increase of 110 on the previous year. The natural increase, i.e. births compared with deaths, was 90.

Deaths. 203 deaths were recorded during the year, which gives a death rate of 11.61 per 1,000 of population. This shows an increase on the rate for the previous year, which was 10.42. The death rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 11.9. From Table No. 1 in Section H, which gives a classification of the causes of death, it will be seen that diseases of the heart and circulatory system was the greatest cause of death. These deaths numbered 98, and gave a death rate of 5.03 per 1,000 of population. Coronary disease or angina caused 24 deaths, which is three less than last year. With the exception of deaths due to the latter causes, the majority of deaths under this heading occurred in the older age groups. Cancer was the next biggest cause of death, 43 compared with 40 deaths in the previous year. The death rate from this cause was 2.46 per 1,000 of population. Nine deaths were due to lung cancer, which is three more than the previous year. All these deaths occurred in males. Deaths from respiratory causes showed a fall of two on the previous year, 24 compared with 26. This gives a rate of 1.31 per 1,000 of population. There were no deaths from tuberculosis. The rates for death from selected causes is shown in Table No. 2, Section H, and goes back to 1929.

The following table shows a comparison between the death rate for Rushden, the Administrative County and England and Wales for the period 1947 to 1962 :

<i>Rushden</i>					<i>County England & Wales</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>
1947	200	103	97	12.95	12.43	12.00
1948	184	95	89	11.27	11.00	10.80
1949	221	112	109	13.46	12.07	11.70
1950	222	108	114	13.48	12.01	11.60
1951	218	120	98	13.44	12.13	12.50
1952	204	97	98	12.55	11.04	11.3
1953	156	80	76	9.51	11.51	11.4
1954	187	101	86	11.30	11.04	11.3
1955	187	98	89	11.29	11.38	11.7
1956	209	109	100	12.60	11.24	11.7
1957	162	85	77	9.71	10.97	11.5
1958	175	104	71	10.44	11.17	11.7
1959	203	101	102	11.94	10.77	11.6
1960	191	102	89	11.14	10.88	11.5
1961	181	107	74	10.42	11.18	12.0
1962	203	108	95	11.61	*	11.9

* not available

Births. 293 live births were recorded, which gave a rate of 16.77 per 1,000 of population. The rate for the previous year was 16.24. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 18.0. A comparison between the rates for Rushden, the Administrative County and England and Wales for the period 1957 to 1962 is as follows :

Birth Rate, 1958-1962

		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Rushden ...	...	14.43	15.65	15.69	16.24	16.77
Administrative County		16.95	16.60	17.70	18.04	*
England and Wales	...	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0

Stillbirths. Three stillbirths were recorded, which gave a rate of 0.12 per 1,000 of population. The rate for the previous year was 0.34.

Illegitimate births. Fifteen illegitimate births occurred, which gives a rate of 51.19 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 46.09.

Maternal Mortality. For the eighth year in succession no deaths occurred.

Infant Mortality. There were eight infant deaths, which gave an infant mortality rate of 27.30 per 1,000 live births. This is considerably higher than the previous year when the rate was 10.63. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 20.7. In the following table a comparison between the infant mortality rate for Rushden, the Administrative County and England and Wales, is given for the past five years :

Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Rushden	...	12.39	26.31(7)	14.86(4)	10.63(3)	27.30(8)
Administrative						
County	...	19.75	20.20	22.57	17.61	*
England and						
Wales	...	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4	20.7

Neonatal Mortality. This is a sub-division of the infant mortality rate and is concerned with infant deaths within the first four weeks of independent existence. Four of the infant deaths occurred within this period, and so the rate for the year was 13.65 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 10.63. The following table shows the death rate for infants under one month over the last five years :

Deaths under one month per 1,000 live births.

		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Rushden	...	12.39(3)	22.55(6)	14.86	10.63	13.65

One infant death occurred within the first week of life, and so the rate for the year was 3.41 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 7.09.

Causes of infant deaths will be found in Table No. 3 in Section H.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Service. The Public Health Laboratory at Northampton, which comes under Dr. Hoyle, provides the following facilities. Routine examination of water samples, milk, washed bottle rinses, churn rinses and the examination of ice-cream samples. Also specimens in connection with the control of communicable diseases are sent to this laboratory. The laboratory at Park Hospital, the Hayway, Rushden and the General Hospital, Kettering, come under Dr. Voss and also provide facilities for examination of specimens in connection with the control of communicable diseases. They also provide facilities for the public referred by their General Practitioners for special investigations.

Ambulance Service, Nursing in the Home and Home Helps. These services are provided by the County Council and are much appreciated. The area is well covered and the home help service is particularly appreciated and often is the means of tiding over a crisis in a family.

Hospital Accommodation and Out-patient Facilities. These services are provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board and the following facilities are provided :

General Hospitals—Northampton and Kettering.

Wellingborough :

Wellingborough Hospital—Gynæcological and children.

Highfield Hospital—Acute medical cases, skins and children.

Park Hospital—Chronic sick, the aged and old persons in need of care and attention.

Maternity Block attached to the Park Hospital.

The Rushden House Sanatorium—Tuberculosis and other diseases of the chest. Also beds available for skin cases.

Northampton :

The Manfield Orthopædic Hospital.

Infectious Diseases—Harborough Road Hospital.

Out-patient facilities are available at the General Hospitals and also at the Rushden Memorial Hospital, The Hayway, Rushden. The following out-patient clinics are held at the Rushden Memorial Hospital :

Gynæcological	...	1st and 3rd Monday morning
		2nd and 4th Tuesday morning
Medical	...	1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Monday afternoon
Surgical	...	1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon
		2nd, 4th and 5th Friday morning
E.N.T.	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday morning
		1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoon
Eyes	...	1st and 3rd Thursday morning
Orthoptist	...	Every Thursday morning and afternoon
Urological	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon
Physiotherapy	...	Monday afternoons
Psychiatric	...	Every Friday afternoon
Skin	...	2nd and 4th Saturday morning
Paediatric	...	Wednesday mornings

Infant Welfare Centres. The County Council are responsible for this service and run a weekly welfare centre on Wednesday afternoons. A very well equipped new centre was opened during the year and is situated off Rectory Road. It is a very pleasant centre to work in and much appreciated by all concerned.

National Assistance Act, 1948 and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, S.47. Under Section 47 of this Act Old persons in need of care and attention and who are unable to receive this under their present circumstances become the responsibility of the Council for removal to suitable premises where they will receive such attention. During the year two old ladies, one aged 83 years and the other 81 years, had to be removed from their homes in their own interests. Compulsory removal is only used as a last resort. Usually persuasive methods are adopted and many visits made in the hope that the old person will go into hospital or Part III accommodation of their own free will. This is not always possible and sometimes in their own interests, or those of their neighbours, they have to be removed.

Rushden Senior Citizens' Goodwill Committee. This committee continues to flourish and carry out its excellent work amongst the old people of the town. I am grateful to the secretary, Mr. Ellis, for supplying me with the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting and give extracts from these Minutes to demonstrate the valuable work carried out during the year.

The area is divided into Wards and each has its own committee which meets regularly and through the members of these committees new cases are brought to the notice of the main committee for whatever action may be deemed necessary.

Chiropody Service. Treatments for the year 1962-63 (April-March) total 563. Domiciliary treatment—total 243.

Thirty new patients were added to the list during the year and seven new domiciliary cases were taken on. The service continued to be very busy during the year with the exception of the very cold spell when old folks were unable to get to the clinic.

Meals on Wheels. This service continued to increase and it was a very busy year. So far the committee have been able to meet all urgent demands. During the severe winter all meals were delivered without mishap. Requests are received from Almoners of hospitals to provide meals for discharged patients and in each case the committee have been able to meet these requests. Deliveries are made on four days a week and an average of 100 meals are served per week. 37 of the most deserving cases receive two meals per week. The total number of meals served during the year was 4,444, an increase of 1,357 over the previous year. Since the scheme commenced in September, 1957, a grand total of 16,289 meals have been served.

Ward committees, besides visiting old folks in their homes, also pay frequent visits to old folk from the district who are in hospital.

The care of old persons is going to become an increasing problem as the numbers in the older age groups increase. At the beginning of the century 4.7% of the population were over 65 years of age. Today 11.9% of persons are aged 65 years or over and it is expected that this percentage will increase to 14.8% by 1978 when 7¼ million people will be in the age groups 65 years and upwards.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board supplies the district. All water supplied by the board is treated. The sources of supply of this Board are as follows :

(1) *Sywell*, which is situated in the Wellingborough Rural District, covers an area of $68\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The reservoir here has a capacity of 236,000,000 gallons and is fed by springs, rainwater from the catchment area and two small brooks. Treatment consists of filtration by means of slow sand filters and also rapid gravel filtration followed by chlorination.

(2) *Hardwater Crossing, Wollaston*. Wells sunk in the Nene river gravels is the source of supply here. The yield from these wells is approximately 250,000 gallons per day. Treatment consists of mechanical filtration followed by chlorination.

(3) *Ditchford*. The source of supply is water extracted from the gravels by means of porous concrete collector ducts approximately 600 yards in length which are laid in the alluvial gravels adjacent to Ditchford Lake. The yield from this source is approximately 750,000 gallons per day. Treatment consists of rapid gravel filtration, partial softening, aeration and finally chlorination.

(4) Further sources of supply are the Earls Barton gravel well and springs at Grendon.

Quality of Water. Chemical analyses of samples of water were taken during the year and the results of two of these samples were as follows :

	<i>Final Water Sywell Works, 19th July, 1962</i>	<i>Final Water Ditchford Works, 19th July, 1962</i>
<i>Physical Characters :</i>	Very slight deposit, otherwise good	Good
<i>Reaction :</i>	pH 7.2	pH 7.7

<i>The sample contained :</i>					<i>Sywell</i> <i>Parts per 100,000</i>	<i>Ditchford</i>
Chloride ...	...	...	...	...	2.9	4.2
Ammonia (Free and Saline) ...	...	...	...	...	0.0118	0.0486
Ammonia (Albuminoid) ...	...	...	...	...	0.0092	0.0074
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C.					0.1007	0.1064
Nitrates (expressed as nitrogen) ...				...	0.02	absent
Nitrites ...	...	...	...	...	absent	faint trace
Poisonous metals ...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Calcium ...	...	...	...	...	7.05	13.80
Magnesium ...	...	...	...	...	0.51	0.76
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) ...	...	...	...	...	11.5	20.0
Hardness : Total ...	...	...	...	...	14.6	25.0
Permanent ...	...	...	...	...	9.5	13.6
Temporary... ...	...	...	...	...	5.1	11.4

Water Samples. 357 samples were taken by the Board during the year. 194 were taken in the Rushden and Higham Ferrers area and 154 in the Wellingborough Rural district. These were all treated water and gave satisfactory results. Nine samples of raw water taken at Wollaston prior to treatment, test to new main Debdale, prior to treatment, raw water Sywell Lake, raw water Wollaston, all gave unsatisfactory counts.

Water Consumption. The following are the combined figures for Rushden and Higham Ferrers :

				<i>gallons</i>
Total consumption, 1962	...	...	...	250,207,000
Average per day	...	...	...	685,500
Domestic Use	...	...	...	205,361,000
Average per day	...	...	...	562,633
Trade Use	...	...	...	44,846,000
Average per day	...	...	...	122,865
Consumption/Head/Day				
Domestic	...	...	...	26.78
Trade	...	...	...	5.85
Population basis	...	...	...	21,000

Piped Water Supply. Seven Council houses were connected to the towns mains during the year and 56 private houses. Approximately 6,250 houses are connected to the towns mains. 21 houses in outlying districts are not connected to the mains and 33 houses are still dependent on standpipes. The rainfall over the last ten years gave the following recorded figures :

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rushden	...	18.64	28.44	18.69	22.83	23.72	26.85	18.4	31.64
Sywell	...	17.10	27.26	17.92	25.23	24.51	30.54	20.5	33.74
				1961	1962				
				18.90	19.27				
				20.80	18.91				

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage. In last year's Annual Report a full description was given of the method of treatment of crude sewage at the sewage disposal plant. It was also stated that the works were overloaded and that the proposed extensions to these works should be carried out as soon as possible. Tenders were received for this work and it was anticipated that work would commence early in 1963. The quantity received at these works has increased, due to the relief outfall sewer coming into operation. The figures for 1962 were as follows :

				<i>gallons</i>	
Total Flows	...	...	475,428,986		
Total treated	...	...	297,525,000		
Total Storm	...	...	177,903,986		
Daily average treated	...		817,376		
Daily average storm	...		488,747		
Maximum daily flow	...		4,100,750	16.1.62	
Maximum treated flow	...		1,225,000	16.1.62	
Maximum storm flow	...		2,363,204	16.1.62	

The Court Estate, Newton Road, Avenue Road, and Bedford Road. Much new development in this area has taken place over the last few years. There is a small disposal plant which serves some of these houses but the vast majority are served by cess pits. The land is flat and ground level water fairly high. It would be most desirable if this area could be sewered, and the Council has given consideration to this problem. Officials were requested to draw up a draft scheme to sewer this area and present it to the Council.

Disinfection. The Council maintain a disinfection centre where steam disinfection is carried out. All articles of clothing and bedding associated with cases of infectious diseases are sent here for disinfection. Assistance by arrangement with neighbouring authorities is also given to carry out necessary work for these areas.

Disinfection of houses following cases of infectious diseases is also carried out.

Swimming Baths. The baths continued to provide an amenity for the public. No difficulties were experienced and samples were taken at regular intervals by the Health Department for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
8	6	<i>Nil.</i>	2

Movable Dwellings. There is one licensed caravan site situated off the Bedford Road. It is very well maintained and the necessary amenities are provided for the caravan dwellers.

Public Cleansing. Household refuse is collected weekly and trade refuse as required. Disposal takes place at the Bedford Road tip where controlled tipping is carried out. The tipping space has been extended by further piping of the stream, but the life of this tip is limited and alternative methods of refuse disposal will have to be considered for the future. Suitable sites for controlled tipping are very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain in the area and unless other methods such as incineration or composting are carried out, the Council will most probably have to go out of the area to find another site.

Atmospheric Pollution. For comparison the deposit gauges, SO₂ and rainfall for 1961 and 1962 are given and are as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall</i> <i>Inches</i>		<i>Deposited Matter</i> <i>Tons per sq. mile</i>		<i>Deposited Sulphur</i> <i>Milligrammes per</i> <i>100 sq. centimetres</i>	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
January	1.69	2.01	7.90	9.64	1.77	1.83
February	1.58	0.32	5.77	4.24	1.45	1.37
March	0.02	0.95	6.77	9.77	1.44	1.63
April	2.44	2.01	8.34	7.97	0.95	1.02
May	0.83	2.48	6.90	15.34	0.87	0.77
June	1.5	.16	5.74	4.84	0.85	0.56
July	1.46	1.77	5.6	9.67	0.6	0.68
August	1.06	1.77	8.37	4.37	0.51	0.54
September	1.06	3.03	4.87	7.00	0.74	0.94
October	1.81	1.10	6.94	6.04	0.91	0.81
November	1.65	1.26	8.00	7.34	1.35	1.83
December	3.23	1.02	10.24	7.20	1.65	1.69

With the exception of May when the deposit figure showed a high return, the average for the two years was similar.

The Sulphur figure remains very similar and showed the usual seasonal variations.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The number of Council houses constructed during the year was 22. This was 18 less than the number built in the previous year. These houses were as follows :

2 and 3 bedroomed houses	...	...	...	8
2 bedroomed flats	...	...	...	12
1 bedroomed aged persons bungalows	...	...	...	2

The number of private houses built in 1962 was 77. This was 28 less than the previous year.

The number of houses built by the Council since the last war is 960.

Clearance of Unfit Properties. The Council's programme was continued during the year and the following action taken.

Clearance Orders confirmed by the Ministry during 1962:

3 and 3A College Street	...	...	...	...	...	2 houses
24-34 Newton Road	...	...	...	...	...	6 houses
Thrift Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	7 houses

Clearance Order made by Council during 1962 :

388 and 390 Wellingborough Road	2 houses
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----------

No individual unfit houses were dealt with during the year.

This now completes the first five year programme and already a start has been made on houses listed in the second five year programme.

Housing Applicants. The number of applicants for Council houses on 31st December, 1962, was as follows :

<i>On general Housing list</i>					<i>In</i> <i>rooms</i>	<i>Tenants</i>	<i>Engaged</i> <i>Couples</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Having completed a waiting period of 12 months	...	...	...	11	83	7	101
(b)	Under 9 months (50% of nominal list)	...	...	...	—	—	—	40
(c)	Applications for bungalows and 1 bedroomed flats	...	...		14	94	—	108
(d)	Awaiting re-housing from clear- ance areas	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
								253

From this it will be seen that the number of applicants at the end of the year showed an increase of 20 on the figure for the end of the previous year. This slight increase may be due to the fact that the minimum waiting period has been reduced to 9 months.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Premises. Routine inspections of food premises are carried out and for further information concerning this, see second section of this report. To maintain a satisfactory standard such inspections must be made.

Milk Supply. The local authority are responsible for the milk supply in their area and so routine samples are taken throughout the year. The results of these samples were as follows :

<i>No. of samples</i>		<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>
47		46	1
<i>Pasteurised milk</i>		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Aschaffenberg Test	...	47	<i>nil.</i>
Methylene Blue	...	46	1

In the event of a sample failing the test, the local authority in whose area the pasteurisation plant is situated are contacted and requested to investigate.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream. 68 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream and information with regard to these is as follows :

<i>No. of premises</i>	<i>Bulk Ice-cream</i>	<i>Cold mix</i>	<i>Pre-packed</i>
68	1	1	66

From this it will be seen that the majority of ice-cream sold in the area is pre-packed.

Fifty samples of ice-cream were taken for examination and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
50	49	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

These results are very satisfactory.

Four ice-cream lollies were examined and all were found to be satisfactory.

Meat Inspection. There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the area and all animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected. Full details of the work carried out during the year will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. From this it will be realised how important it is to maintain a one hundred per cent inspection of all meat for human consumption. The Government's eradication scheme for tuberculosis has been very successful as will be seen from the continued fall in the incidence of tuberculosis found in carcasses.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

Smallpox. No cases occurred but much concern was caused throughout the country by the occurrence of cases of imported smallpox. This was reflected in the vaccination figures for the year which showed a very considerable increase in the numbers on the previous year. These figures were as follows :

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	151	18	106	205	324	804
Re-vaccination	—	—	4	70	293	367
						<hr/> 1171 <hr/>

The figures for 1961 were:

Primary	72	63	32	17	37	221
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	2	20	23
						<hr/> 244 <hr/>

Parents would be well advised to see to it that their children are protected against this serious infectious disease and not wait until a scare occurs.

Cerebro Spinal Fever. No cases occurred.

Scarlet Fever. Three cases were notified compared with twelve in the previous year.

Diphtheria. It is six years since the last case was notified in the area.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis. The following number of immunisations were carried out during the year :

		<i>Under</i>							<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
		1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14		
Diphtheria	...	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	7	32
Combined Diphtheria										
and Pertussis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Triple	...	209	3	1	2	1	6	1	223	68
<hr/>										
Total Diphtheria										
Immunisation	...	210	3	1	2	1	11	2	230	115
<hr/>										
Whooping Cough only		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the numbers of children in the different age groups who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation at the end of the year :

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December, 1962								
Age at 31:12: 62 i.e. Born in Year ...	<i>Under</i> 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	<i>Total</i> <i>under 15</i>
1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952		
Number <i>Immunised</i>	90	214	228	224	200	760	764	2480

Whooping Cough. No cases were notified. There were three cases in the previous year.

Measles. 374 cases were notified compared with 17 in the previous year. The majority of cases occurred between March and August.

Puerperal Pyrexia. No cases were notified.

Pneumonia. One case was notified. There were two in the previous year. Twelve deaths were attributed to this cause compared with 10 in the previous year.

Influenza. No deaths were attributed to this cause, and not many cases occurred. This is the second year when the area has been fairly clear of influenza.

Erysipelas. No cases were notified. There were two in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis. It is now six years since the last case of poliomyelitis was notified in the area, and the campaign waged against this disease has been highly successful. The introduction of oral poliomyelitis vaccine was a step forward in preventive medicine. It consists of live virus having lost its virulence by special selection and method of culture, and this is able, when administered by mouth, to confer protection against virulent poliomyelitis virus.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis. The following numbers received protection against this disease :

<i>Under</i>									<i>15 and</i>	<i>Third</i>
1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	<i>Total</i>	<i>over</i>		<i>injs</i>
30	159	14	6	4	4	7	224	40		372
<i>Fourth</i>										
<i>injs</i>										
196										

Tuberculosis. One new case of respiratory tuberculosis occurred. In the previous year there were five new cases, four were respiratory cases. No deaths occurred from tuberculosis. There were two deaths in the previous year. Information concerning new cases and deaths from this disease will be found in Table No. 7 in Section H. The following table shows the number of cases, all forms, notified over the last twenty-two years :

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
21	20	18	17	31	15	18	11	16	18	10	14	12
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962				
18	6	6	13	6	3	12	5	1				

From this it will be seen that there is a considerable fall in the numbers notified annually over the years.

The mortality rate from tuberculosis over the same period was :

1941-1962

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tuberculosis—all forms</i>			<i>Rate (crude) per 1,000 of population</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rushden</i>	<i>County</i>
1941	10	4	14	·79	·50
1942	4	4	8	·48	·49
1943	2	3	5	·32	·50
1944	4	7	11	·72	·62
1945	5	1	6	·43	·58
1946	7	3	10	·65	·45
1947	7	2	9	·58	·36
1948	4	2	6	·36	·42
1949	5	4	9	·54	·43
1950	1	2	3	·18	·30
1951	3	1	4	·24	·26
1952	8	2	10	·61	·25
1953	3	—	3	·18	·18
1954	1	—	1	·06	·12
1955	—	—	—	—	·09
1956	1	—	1	·06	·09
1957	—	—	—	—	·06
1958	1	—	1	·05	·08
1959	2	1	3	·17	·07
1960	1	—	1	·05	·05
1961	2	—	2	·11	·08
1962	—	—	—	—	*

* not available

Again from this table it will be seen that the death rate from this cause has declined throughout the years.

On December 31st, 1962, the number of cases on the tuberculosis register was as follows :

Total Number 77		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	28	17	45
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	14	18	32

Two admissions to Rushden Sanatorium were made and one discharged during the year.

The After-Care Committee continues to carry out its excellent work in the area, and has continued to assist cases of disorders of the chest other than tuberculosis. Grants of milk, eggs and provisions are made to patients, and visits to the hospital were made by the members of the committee.

Food Poisoning. No cases were notified.

Dysentery. No cases were notified.

Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever. No cases occurred. In the previous year there were two cases of paratyphoid fever.

Epidemic Diarrhoea and Vomiting. The Public Health Laboratory Services are to set up a team to investigate outbreaks of epidemic diarrhoea of virus origin which occur throughout the country. This should be interesting, as these outbreaks are difficult to control as the method of spread is not yet confirmed. Much discomfort and loss of time from work is caused by this complaint.

Infective Hepatitis. An Order confirmed by the Minister of Health came into force on July 1st, 1962, making Infective Hepatitis notifiable. Public notice of the making of this Order appeared in the local press on June 21st, 1962. The object of this is for early investigations in an endeavour to prevent spread, and also to increase knowledge of this disease. Infective Hepatitis may be considered a mild disease by some, but the Registrar General in his returns for the year 1960 attributed 308 deaths to this cause.

SECTION G.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1961

There are 159 factories on the register, which figure is two less than the previous year.

Seventy-three inspections were carried out during the year. Two written notices were served. Further information is given in Table No. 10 in Section H. There were 155 outworkers registered on the August list. This is 25 less than the previous year.

No complaints were received concerning the carrying out of Outwork (S.133 and 134).

SECTION H.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1962.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	—	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus... ..	9	—	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	12	25
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	12	24
18. Coronary disease, angina	14	10	24
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	6	8
20. Other heart disease	15	13	28
21. Other circulatory disease	5	9	14
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	5	7	12
24. Bronchitis	8	2	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system... ..	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	2	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	7	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	108	95	203

TABLE No. 2.

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, 1929-1962.

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1929	—	—	12	0·85	21	1·49	39	2·76	9	0·64
1930	1	0·08	7	0·49	11	0·78	38	2·71	16	1·14
1931	—	—	10	0·70	17	1·18	47	3·29	23	1·61
1932	1	0·07	10	0·70	10	0·70	48	3·37	18	1·26
1933	2	0·13	14	0·97	20	1·39	53	3·69	9	0·62
1934	1	0·07	10	0·69	22	1·52	81	5·62	9	0·62
1935	6	0·41	5	0·34	16	1·09	51	3·50	12	0·82
1936	3	0·20	9	0·61	18	1·22	66	4·47	12	0·81
1937	—	—	4	0·26	21	1·41	68	4·56	10	0·67
1938	—	—	10	0·66	23	1·52	69	4·57	7	0·46
1939	1	0·06	11	0·70	23	1·46	57	3·63	9	0·57
1940	3	0·17	10	0·60	32	1·92	78	4·69	23	1·38
1941	1	0·06	13	0·52	32	1·81	79	4·48	26	1·47
1942	1	0·06	7	0·43	28	1·72	72	4·42	13	0·80
1943	—	—	5	0·32	32	2·00	51	3·29	20	1·29
1944	4	0·26	7	0·46	22	1·45	101	6·66	22	1·45
1945	2	0·14	4	0·28	24	1·76	101	7·17	9	0·63
1946	3	0·19	7	0·46	29	1·90	106	6·31	18	1·18
1947	1	0·06	8	0·51	15	0·97	115	7·44	17	1·10
1948	—	—	6	0·36	30	1·83	95	5·82	16	0·98
1949	2	0·12	7	0·42	31	1·88	123	7·49	23	1·40
1950	—	—	3	0·18	34	2·06	117	7·10	26	1·57
1951	1	0·06	3	0·18	26	1·60	93	5·73	24	1·47
1952	2	0·12	8	0·49	41	2·52	102	6·27	17	1·04
1953	—	—	3	0·18	28	1·70	85	5·18	16	0·97
1954	—	—	1	0·06	29	1·75	110	6·65	19	1·14
1955	—	—	—	—	28	1·69	108	6·52	18	1·08
1956	—	—	1	0·06	25	1·50	133	8·02	23	1·38
1957	—	—	—	—	34	2·03	84	5·03	16	0·95
1958	—	—	1	0·05	39	2·31	91	5·42	15	0·89
1959	—	—	3	0·17	39	2·29	112	6·59	14	0·82
1960	—	—	1	0·05	41	2·39	94	5·48	23	1·34
1961	—	—	2	0·11	40	2·30	84	4·83	26	1·49
1962	—	—	—	—	43	2·46	98	5·03	24	1·31

TABLE No. 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR—1962.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					
	—1	—2	—3	—4	5-52	<i>Total</i>
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	—	2
Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	—	—	4	4
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	2	1	—	4	8

DEATH AND BIRTH RATES FOR 1899-1962.

Year	Estimated Population mid-year	Net Births		Net Deaths belonging to District			
		No.	Rate per 1,000	Under 1 year		At all Ages	
				No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1899	12,245	463	37.8	49	105.8	145	11.8
1900	14,359	434	30.2	65	149.0	153	10.6
1901	12,453	424	33.6	46	108.4	123	9.7
1902	12,961	407	31.4	50	122.8	133	10.2
1903	13,337	404	30.2	37	91.5	139	10.4
1904	13,713	387	28.2	46	118.8	162	11.8
1905	14,089	328	23.2	36	109.7	119	8.4
1906	14,190	351	24.7	40	113.9	122	8.5
1907	14,816	315	21.2	25	79.3	131	8.1
1908	15,192	310	20.4	35	112.9	122	8.0
1909	15,817	284	17.9	31	109.1	130	8.2
1910	16,442	278	16.9	20	71.9	128	7.7
1911	13,377	281	21.0	29	103.2	130	9.7
1912	13,658	287	21.0	24	83.6	121	8.8
1913	13,752	237	17.2	19	80.1	118	8.7
1914	13,915	246	17.6	18	73.1	124	8.9
1915	13,787	277	19.9	30	108.3	145	10.5
1916	13,531*	256	17.3	15	58.5	138	10.1
1917	12,315*	200	14.5	12	60.0	123	9.9
	13,728†						
	14,722†						
1918	12,900*	158	12.7	8	43.2	129	10.0
	14,454†						
1919	13,850*	206	14.2	27	131.0	153	11.0
	14,428†						
1920	14,402	328	22.7	24	73.1	133	9.2
1921	13,720	273	19.8	22	80.5	147	10.7
1922	13,740	247	17.9	19	76.9	132	9.6
1923	13,790	243	17.6	12	49.3	131	9.4
1924	13,750	198	14.4	11	55.5	135	9.8
1925	13,780	211	15.3	13	61.6	138	10.0
1926	13,520	208	15.3	6	28.8	131	9.7
1927	13,550	174	12.8	10	57.4	139	10.2
1928	13,650	174	12.0	10	57.4	146	10.6
1929	14,020	174	12.4	9	51.7	127	9.0
1930	14,020	191	13.6	7	36.6	121	8.6
1931	14,280	161	11.3	8	49.7	154	10.8
1932	14,240	170	11.9	10	58.8	142	9.9
1933	14,370	168	11.7	7	47.6	159	11.1
1934	14,410	161	11.2	8	49.7	180	12.5
1935	14,550	176	12.1	15	85.2	155	10.7
1936	14,740	182	12.3	5	27.5	167	11.3
1937	14,890	191	12.9	6	31.4	155	10.4
1938	15,090	192	12.7	6	31.3	160	10.6
1939	15,690*	225	14.2	6	26.7	152	9.7
	15,200†						
1940	16,580	200	12.4	16	77.7	233	14.1
1941	17,600	193	10.9	11	54.1	185	10.5
1942	16,250	251	15.5	6	23.9	163	10.0
1943	15,490	281	18.1	8	28.4	172	11.1
1944	15,140	278	18.4	15	53.9	202	13.3
1945	14,070	282	20.0	14	49.6	176	12.6
1946	15,210	270	17.74	9	33.33	215	14.13
1947	15,440	308	19.94	8	25.97	200	12.95
1948	16,320	283	17.34	9	31.80	184	11.27
1949	16,410	219	13.34	3	13.69	221	13.46
1950	16,460	227	13.79	10	44.05	222	13.48
1951	16,220	199	12.26	1	5.02	218	13.44
1952	16,250	200	12.30	1	5.00	204	12.55
1953	16,390	229	13.97	2	8.73	156	9.51
1954	16,540	229	13.84	7	30.56	187	11.30
1955	16,560	221	13.34	7	31.67	187	11.29
1956	16,580	221	13.32	2	9.04	209	12.60
1957	16,670	233	13.97	5	21.45	162	9.71
1958	16,760	242	14.43	3	12.39	175	10.44
1959	16,990	266	15.65	7	26.31	203	11.94
1960	17,140	269	15.69	4	14.86	191	11.14
1961	17,360	282	16.24	3	10.63	181	10.42
1962	17,470	293	16.77	8	27.30	203	11.61

(*) Estimated population for calculation of Birth Rates.

(†) Estimated population for calculation of Death Rates.

TABLE No. 5.

**COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH.
1934-62.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stillbirths per 1,000.</i>		<i>Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births.</i>	<i>Male births per 1,000 live female births.</i>
	<i>Population of all ages.</i>	<i>Total births (live and still).</i>		
1934	0.55	47.32	49.69	1038
1935	0.76	58.83	39.77	934
1936	0.27	21.51	54.94	1166
1937	0.27	20.51	26.18	1010
1938	0.26	20.41	52.30	1087
1939	0.51	34.34	48.89	1008
1940	0.42	33.89	25.00	923
1941	0.51	44.54	56.99	1144
1942	0.31	19.54	75.70	1002
1943	0.89	47.45	53.46	1006
1944	0.55	32.05	133.09	1122
1945	0.21	20.83	95.74	1389
1946	0.39	21.73	55.55	1368
1947	0.38	25.47	32.46	1013
1948	0.61	34.12	42.40	1035
1949	0.12	9.04	36.52	1126
1950	0.30	21.55	30.83	1026
1951	0.18	14.85	35.17	809
1952	0.12	9.90	50.00	1000
1953	0.61	41.84	43.66	1385
1954	0.18	12.93	69.86	1063
1955	0.30	22.12	45.24	1046
1956	0.30	22.12	36.19	1302
1957	0.35	20.92	30.04	1099
1958	0.29	20.24	37.19	819
1959	0.35	22.05	71.42	1180
1960	0.23	14.65	22.30	921
1961	0.34	20.83	46.09	880
1962	0.17	10.13	51.19	927

TABLE No. 6.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.
AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
— 6 months ...	—	—	—	—
—12 „ ...	5	4	—	—
—18 „ ...	6	8	—	—
— 2 years ...	9	8	—	—
—2½ „ ...	16	24	—	—
— 3 „ ...	8	9	—	—
— 4 „ ...	22	25	—	—
— 5 „ ...	18	25	—	—
—10 „ ...	93	80	—	—
—15 „ ...	1	4	—	—
15 „+ ...	4	5	—	—
ALL AGES ...	182	192	—	—
TOTALS ...	374		—	

TABLE NO. 7.
NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1962.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 8.
AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis). 1962.

Disease	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	12
Measles ...	9	31	57	47	43	173	5	4	4	—	1	—	374	5	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	9	31	57	48	43	175	5	4	4	—	2	—	378	5	12

TABLE No. 9.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis). **1962.**

DISEASE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTALS
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	1	—	29	50	92	50	116	34	2	—	—	—	374
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1	—	30	51	92	51	116	34	2	—	—	1	378

TABLE No. 10.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961
for the year 1962.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	152	73	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	159	73	2	Nil.

2.—Cases in which **defects** were found

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	7	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc. ...	104	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	115	—	—	—	—	—

RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

Year 1962



H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector's Department

STAFF, 1962

Chief Public Health Inspector :
H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :
H. G. GASKELL, Cert.S.I.J.E.B.
(*Resigned 5th March, 1962.*)

D. T. OWEN, M.A.P.H.I.
(*Commenced duty 1st May, 1962.*)

Student Pupil :
Post Vacant.

Clerk and Shorthand Typist :
Mrs. P. Danczyk.

Outside Staff :
D. Young—*Disinfector and General Labourer*
R. Butler—*Rodent Operator*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Council Buildings,
Rushden.

August, 1963.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Rushden.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my sixteenth annual report.

The first section deals with general sanitary administration, from which it can be seen that old familiar problems still arise in different forms or different places, and that new problems arise, tardily followed by a spate of legislation in an attempt to keep pace with modern trends.

At the Court Estate, where the Council sewered an area to alleviate insanitary conditions, development of the adjoining land has moved at such a rate that the situation is little better than before, and the authority is now faced with heavy capital works in order to restore the position.

In section two, dealing with supervision of food supplies, reference is made to new developments in the ice cream trade, problems arising from the sale of frozen foods and unfamiliar diseases occurring in the carcasses at the abattoir.

The Housing Section is a record of steady progress with clearance of unfit houses and maintenance of older houses, and the outstanding problem is the provision of suitable accommodation for the increasing old age population.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and Dr. Bermingham for their co-operation during the year, and to Mrs. P. Danczyk for her assistance in compiling this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. ELLIS,
Chief Health Inspector.

PART I.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

1. Drainage and Sanitation

Wellingborough Road Industrial Site. All premises on this site are now connected to the new sewer and a large area of land in the vicinity is ripe for development.

As a result of improvement grant works, routine inspection and testing of drainage works increased considerably, and the extra load to be carried by the old combined systems brought more complaints of obstructed drains. In the more urgent cases, the Health Department take action under the Public Health Act, 1961.

Two schemes were large enough to warrant the submission of plans, and one notice was served under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, to remedy a defective combined drain serving seven properties.

2. Refuse Collection

The refuse collection service was generally satisfactory and the consistent weekly collection was maintained. The town is well served by this service and very few complaints are received. The Council are not in such a happy position with the problem of disposal, and many Committee hours have been spent and visits to other authority installations made, in an effort to determine future policy.

Municipal Dustbins. As far as official action was concerned, the municipal scheme was the most popular method of dustbin supply. Of fifty bins supplied, forty-three were issued at the annual charge of 5/-, the replacement representing rather less than 1% of the total number in use.

3. Disinfestation and Disinfection

Very little infectious disease occurred during the year and consequently the disinfector was not used as much as previously ; however, its main use was in the treatment of bedding and clothing after infectious disease occurring in Rushden and neighbouring areas and no private requests were received.

There were mild outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the country and, as a precaution, all members of the Health Department staff were vaccinated.

Disinfection Table

		Rooms	Articles of Bedding	Articles of Clothing
After infectious disease	...	—	8	—
Private requests	...	3	—	—
Other local authorities	...	—	24	16
Articles destroyed	...	—	31	—
		3	63	16

Amount recoverable : £5/13/-.

4. Offensive trades and Major nuisances

Hayway Sewer—Trade Effluent

For a considerable period, the escape of sulphuretted hydrogen gas from the sewer in the Hayway was the cause of many complaints. The discharge of trade effluent from a tannery was responsible and the Council and officials met the firm's representatives on several occasions to discuss ways and means of remedying the nuisance. The firm agreed to re-organise the treatment plants and some of the settlement tanks were re-constructed with the result that the amounts of sulphuretted hydrogen in the sewers are negligible and the nuisance has been abated.

Polluted ditches, Bedford and Newton Roads

The pollution of roadside ditches by faulty cesspool drainage demanded the attention of the Health Department and investigations were made to find the cause of the trouble.

At Bedford Road the pollution was sporadic, and after routine inspections and tests were made and no leakages discovered, circular letters were sent to all householders in the area. This resulted in the more frequent emptying of the cesspools and periods when the nuisance ceased, but the pollution continued to appear at intervals.

At Newton Road, similar inspections were carried out and in one case it was found that drainage from a kitchen and bathroom had been connected directly to the surface drains.

In this semi-rural area of the urban district, there is a strong feeling that the Council should provide a sewage system, and it is evident that, until the Council's present scheme which aims to do so is carried out, nuisances of this type are likely to occur.

Scrap storage, Prospect Avenue

Complaints were received concerning the use of residential property as a scrap storage depot. The owner-occupier was interviewed and it was pointed out that action would be taken under the Public Health Acts if other residents were affected by a nuisance; the Northamptonshire County Council Planning Department were also informed. The owner subsequently cleared the site, and the use of the property for scrap storage did not develop.

Gas leak, Duck Street

For several weeks, the Health Department investigated complaints of a sewer gas smell in the Duck Street area. It appeared that the nuisance occurred at opposite ends of the street according to weather and wind conditions and as the town brook is culverted at that point, suspicion fell on the recording and transfer chambers built in conjunction with the recently constructed relief sewer. After weeks of investigation, the East Midlands Gas Board workmen discovered an old one inch pipe discharging directly from the gas main, the gas gaining access to the culvert and emerging from either end according to the direction of the wind.

This factory, processing animal by-products into bone meal, situated across the border in Bedfordshire, was the cause of offensive odours and several complaints from Rushden residents. For some time the Medical Officer and myself have worked in co-operation with colleagues in the Bedford Rural District, and the management have expended considerable amounts of money on rectifying plant, but the odour pervades the atmosphere from time to time and affects areas almost one mile distant.

Investigation of one complaint revealed that the condensers had been seriously affected by a breakdown in the water supply. It is understood that the firm are now preparing to install new and more modern plant in an effort to abate this nuisance.

5. Licensing Act, 1961—Clubs

All club premises were reviewed in the light of this new legislation and the Health Department worked in conjunction with the Justices in cases where applications were made to open new clubs. Two such applications were received, and in both cases the licences were deferred pending the alteration of the toilet facilities and drainage arrangements to meet the requirements of the Council.

6. Caravan Sites (Control of Development) Act, 1960

The Bedford Road Caravan Estate complies with the modern standards issued under the above Act and periodic inspection is merely a matter of routine. One or two caravans are let by the site owner but in the main, these moveable dwellings are owner-occupied and, therefore, an object of greater pride. Each plot has its own lawn and flower bed which are kept in excellent order throughout the year, and the site can be quoted as one of the best examples of this type of housing.

7. Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Complaints of noise are nothing new to the Health Department and most have been readily dealt with by interviewing persons responsible for the cause of complaint, but the new legislation has been responsible for increasing the number of callers.

One of the more serious cases was dealt with by a sub-committee of the Public Health Committee and concerned a milk distributing depot in Station Road. Local residents alleged that during the summer months, the operations commenced as early as 4.30 a.m. and sleep after that hour was impossible.

The Committee met a director of the firm who stated he would endeavour to arrange a starting time of 5 a.m. and would issue instructions to employees on the necessity to reduce all noise. The firm were already replacing the petrol engined delivery vans by battery operated electric vehicles.

8. Rodent Control and Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council's tip and sewage works were treated at three week intervals, thus preventing the development of any major infestations.

Routine work involved 1,000 visits to 195 premises and 216 treatments were carried out. Twelve factory premises were treated regularly on an annual contract basis and kept free from infestation. The Department also deals with complaints of ants and cockroaches and wasps' nests.

The two-stage treatment of the sewers was carried out in March and September and during the latter month the takes recorded were the highest for two years, indicating a re-infestation of the West Ward section of the system.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following report for 1962 was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>All other (including business premises)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agri- cultural</i>
1. Number of properties in local authority's district	30	6,157	1,236	7,423	26
2. Number of properties inspected as result of <i>Noti- fication</i>	6	104	51	161	—
Infested by Rats ...	4	69	17	90	—
Infested by Mice ...	1	31	30	62	—
3. Number of properties inspected in course of <i>Survey</i>	5	382	23	410	2
Infested by Rats ...	2	19	8	29	—
Infested by Mice ...	—	—	4	4	—
4. Number of properties <i>otherwise</i> inspected ...	—	4	6	10	—
Infested by Rats ...	—	2	4	6	—
Infested by Mice ...	—	2	2	4	—
5. Total Inspections (including re-inspections) ...	23	875	102	1,000	—
6. Number of infested properties treated by L.A.	7	123	65	195	—
7. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	9	136	71	216	—

Number of “ block ” control schemes carried out—5.

The number of rodents killed during 1962 is as follows :

	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>
Estimated kill	1,158	1,909
Bodies picked up	283	226

9. Clean Air Act, 1956

From the industrial viewpoint, the Act has not been difficult to enforce in the Rushden district ; enforcement is perhaps not the correct term, for the factory managements have always been willing to co-operate. Factories having a nuisance potential have installed oil firing or mechanical stoking to their boiler plants, and the majority of complaints originate from small vertical boilers, incinerators and garden fires.

The deposit gauges in West Street are still maintained, and on examination of the recorded figures shown on page 17, a fair interpretation would be to conclude that the bulk of the atmospheric pollution emanates from domestic chimneys. From April to September when domestic fires are not being used, the sulphur figure drops very sharply, although the factory furnaces are still in use during the same period. In October, when domestic fires are again brought into use, the sulphur figure rises immediately and in January, reaches approximately three and a half times the figure recorded in August.

10. Cesspool Emptying

The following summary gives an indication of the work carried out during 1962.

Cesspools emptied within the Urban District ...	241
Cesspools emptied outside the Urban District	1
	<hr/>
Total	242
	<hr/>

In addition, the machine was loaned to adjoining local authorities for 602 hours.

It will be seen that the number of cesspools within the district serviced by the Council's machine decreased by 186, and this is accounted for by the connection to the sewer of all premises on the Wellingborough Road industrial site which were formerly drained to cesspools.

11. Factories and Workshops

Seventy-three inspections were made to factory premises and seven defects were remedied. Two informal notices were served and no defects were referred to the Department by H.M. Inspector.

Details of the action taken will be found in the table on page 37.

12. Pet Animals Act

One licence to expire on 31st December, 1962, was issued under the Act.

13. Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928

There were 66 licences issued under the Act in 1962. Sixteen premises were licensed to re-sell petrol to the public; twenty-three licences were issued where petrol was not for re-sale and 25 factories were licensed to store inflammable material used in connection with the boot and shoe

trade ; also two factories were licensed both for storage of petrol for their own use and for the storage of inflammable mixtures.

With the increase in car ownership, the demand for petrol rose, and consequently there was widespread activity both by garages and private firms to increase the storage or to provide their own storage respectively.

All new installations were supervised, tanks and pipes tested, and the work carried out to the specifications approved by the Council.

14. Rushden Senior Citizens' Goodwill Committee

Having assisted in the development of this Committee over a period of nearly ten years, to a stage when it is firmly established and recognised by the Government as a local authority sphere of activity, if not responsibility, I have resigned from the office of honorary founder secretary. However, I am continuing to serve as an honorary elected member of the Committee and will be able to retain an interest in the welfare of the old people in the town as well as being in a position to be aware of action necessary to be taken by the Health Department under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

PART 2.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

1. Milk and Dairies

There were seven milk purveyors on the register at the end of December, 1962. Seven pasteurised, six tuberculin tested and five sterilised licences were in force under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1960, for a period of four years. All milk sold is pasteurised or sterilised, and the bulk of the town supply originates from two dairies situated in adjoining districts.

Distribution of milk was closely supervised and the following table gives details of the sample results month by month.

Milk Samples				
		<i>No. of samples taken</i>	<i>No. examined</i>	
			<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>
January	...	5	5	5
February	...	5	5	5
March	...	—	—	—
April	...	—	—	—
May	...	6	6	6
June	...	5	5	5
July	...	5	5	4
August	...	4	4	4
September	...	5	5	5
October	...	4	4	4
November	...	4	4	4
December	...	4	4	4
Total	...	47	47	46

<i>Pasteurised Milk</i>			
<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
47	Methylene Blue	46	1
	Phosphatase	47	—

2. Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream

Most of the ice-cream sold in the area is supplied pre-packed by firms with a national reputation. One trader was making a cold-mix and one selling bulk ice-cream during 1962. There is a new development in the trade in the form of a soft ice-cream machine, and whilst dispensing is more hygienic, a close watch will have to be kept on the cleansing of these machines.

The sample results were bacteriologically satisfactory, but a constant check was kept by taking samples all the year round.

Ice-cream Samples			
<i>Make</i>		<i>No. of samples taken</i>	
			<i>Grade I Grade II</i>
A	...	9	8 1
B	...	10	10 —
C	...	9	9 —
D	...	10	10 —
E	...	3	3 —
F	...	9	9 —
Total	...	50	49 1

		<i>No. of samples taken</i>	<i>Report</i>
Ice lollies	...	4	All free from bacterio- logical contamination.

3. Food Hygiene

The number of food premises in the district is one hundred and eight and routine visits were made to the majority. One butcher's shop was fitted with a sink and hot water supply, the work having been delayed because of the construction of the Duck Street relief sewer.

New developments are always taking place and problems arise with delivery and storage of frozen foods which are replacing fresh food in the natural diet. One transport firm was found to be delivering frozen food in vehicles where the refrigeration plant was faulty, and consequently some of the articles were unsaleable whilst others lost their nutritional value. This point was taken up with the transport firm through the Health Department of the Brixworth Rural Council.

Three complaints concerning food were received and investigated, and were of the following nature :

- (a) Insect in steak pie.
- (b) Foreign body in chicken and mushroom casserole.
- (c) Mould growths on loaf of bread.

No legal proceedings were instituted, but warning letters were sent to the persons concerned.

4. Meat and Food Inspection

After further meetings with the management of the C.W.S., the execution of the works required to make the Bedford Road abattoir meet the requirements of the Slaughterhouse Regulations was speeded up and the premises complied with the Act by the end of May.

The number of animals slaughtered was 13,811, a decrease of approximately 1,500 on the previous year. The quality of the animals admitted to the abattoir remains high and the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle

was negligible at .23% whilst in pigs it fell to 2.54%. However, as one problem is eradicated, another arises, and for some time now a large number of pigs have been affected with a virus pneumonia, and a smaller number with arthritis. These conditions concern the producer much more than the meat inspector, for although the carcasses are rarely condemned as unfit, they are poorly developed and do not fetch the same financial reward as does a healthy animal.

There was a considerable increase in *Cysticercus Bovis* and 28 cases were diagnosed and the carcasses despatched to the cold stores for treatment; this is a serious affair for the wholesaler when it is calculated the value of the carcase deteriorates by as much as £25 after three weeks in a freezing chamber.

Most of the meat from this abattoir is exported and the grant from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was £123/11/11.

Visits were made to shops, warehouses and stores to inspect various foodstuffs.

The following tables indicate the articles voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

UN SOUND FOOD

Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Corned beef	...	...	...	...	...	29 tins
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	43 tins
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	4 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Sponge Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	7 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	51 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	18 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	7 tins
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	50 tins
Baby foods	...	...	...	...	...	30 tins
Drinking Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Peanut butter	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	1 packet
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	56 packets
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	200 packets
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	54 lbs.
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Frozen fish	...	...	...	...	...	293 packets
Frozen beans	...	...	...	...	...	3 packets
Frozen peas	...	...	...	...	...	96 packets
Frozen sausage	...	...	...	...	...	12 packets
Frozen meat	...	...	...	...	...	207 packets
Frozen vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	297 packets
Frozen mousse	...	...	...	...	...	65 packets
Frozen cakes	...	...	...	...	...	57 packets

The total weight being 10 cwts. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. 4 ozs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number of animals slaughtered and inspected ...	—	148	1,259	1,677	19	7,242	3,466
TUBERCULOSIS							
1. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	4	3	—	—	88
TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS ...	—	—	4	3	—	—	88
3. Percentage of animals inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	.32	.18	—	—	2.54
4. General incidence Adult Bovine	.23%						
OTHER DISEASES							
Specific diseases other than T.B. causing condemnation of the whole carcase							
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fever-Acute ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mastitis (including septic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Peritonitis—septic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pericarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia—including Gangrene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septæcaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Erysipelas—Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uraemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metritis—Septic ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Osteomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	10

Total number of animals slaughtered and inspected ... 13,811

Total number of whole carcasses condemned ... 13

Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

	TUBERCULOSIS				OTHER DISEASES			
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carcase Meat ...	—	8	2	2	1	7	2	10
Offal ...	—	2	—	11	9	19	1	26
	—	10	2	13	11	7	—	8

TOTAL WEIGHT ... 11 Tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs.

Cysticercus Bovis

<i>No. of animals affected</i>	<i>No. showing head lesions</i>	<i>No. showing heart lesions</i>	<i>No. showing diaphragm lesions</i>	<i>No. affected in other locations</i>
28	25	8	—	—

Number of visits to the Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	256
Number of casualties admitted	...	...	...	...	...	48

PART 3.

HOUSING

One Clearance Order, involving two houses, was made by the Council during 1962 and the Ministry confirmed the clearance of areas involving a further fifteen houses ; three sites, involving the demolition of twelve houses were cleared during the same period.

The Medical Officer and myself inspected one block of twelve houses, but decided to defer the proposals because we felt that worse houses existed in the district. A preliminary inspection was then made on a row of thirty-five houses in Cromwell Road and a full report made to the Council who decided to proceed with compulsory purchase orders for submission to the Ministry.

The housing situation is not serious apart from the people housed in unfit houses, and the large demand for smaller houses by the aged population ; this latter fact is apparent from an analysis of the figures for housing applicants given on page 20.

Private building and improvement grants have done much to ease the situation. More people are buying their own homes by building or purchasing as sitting tenants, and the time is not far distant when properties in the area will be divided between municipal ownership and owner tenancies.

